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# The Daily Colonist

**HALL & WALKER**  
AGENTS  
**WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO'S**  
**COAL**  
100 Government St., Phone 88

VOL. XCIV. NO. 59 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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Have you seen our importation of this novelty which is so fashionable in PARIS and LONDON? It consists of a most UNIQUE assortment of FUNGUS ornaments, artistically finished in gold, silver and copper.

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NO NASTY HUSKS"

## A New Era For Russia

### Emperor Announces Formation of a National Consultative Assembly.

### Still Preserves the Fundamental Law Regarding Autocratic Power.

### First Session to Be Held About the Middle of January Next.

**S**T. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Emperor Nicholas has today announced the grant to the people of Russia of a national consultative assembly to be formed by elected representatives from the whole of Russia. The imperial manifesto, which is published simultaneously here and at Moscow, and which will be read in all the churches of the empire, is dated at Peterhof today and is as follows:

"The empire of Russia was formed and strengthened by the solidarity of the emperor with the people, and of the people with the emperor. The concord of the emperor and people is the great moral force which has enabled Russia in the course of centuries by protecting her from all misfortunes and all attacks, and has constituted up to the present time a pledge of unity, independence, integrity, material well-being and intellectual development. Our manifesto of February 24, 1903, we called to close understanding all the faithful sons of the fatherland in order to protect the organization of the state by establishing on a firm basis the domestic life of the empire; and then devoted ourselves to the task of co-ordinating elective public institutions with governmental authorities and of removing the disagreements existing between them which had reacted so disastrously on the normal conditions of our national life.

"The autocratic emperors, our ancestors, certainly had that object in view, and the time has come to follow out their good intentions and to summon

Elected Representatives from the whole of Russia to take constant and active part in the elaboration of laws, thereby attaching to the higher state institutions a special consultative body entrusted with the preliminary discussion of measures and with the examination of the state budget.

"It is for this reason that, while preserving the fundamental law regarding the autocratic power, we have deemed it well to form a Consultative Assembly, composed of the assembly and to approve the regulations for elections to this assembly.

"As regards the participation in the labors of the Consultative Assembly of delegates from the grand duchy of Finland, on questions concerning the empire in general and the grand duchy particularly we will take special measures.

"At the same time we have ordered the minister of the interior to submit to the emperor for our approval regulations for the elections to the assembly so that deputies may be able to assemble not later than the middle of January, 1906.

"We reserve to ourselves entirely the care of perfecting the origin of our Consultative Assembly, and when the course of events shall have shown the necessity for changes for responding completely to the changes of the times and the empire, we shall not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary directions.

"We are convinced that those who shall have been elected by the confidence of the whole people and who will thus be called upon to participate in the legislative work of the government will show themselves in the eyes of all Russia to be worthy of the imperial trust in the virtue of which they have been invited to cooperate in this great work; and that in perfect harmony with other institutions of the state they will contribute profitably and zealously to our labors for the well-being of our common mother, Russia, and for the strengthening of the unity, the security and the greatness of the empire, as well as for the tranquility and prosperity of the people.

"In invoking the blessing of the Lord on the labors of institutions established by us, with unshakable confidence in the grace of God and the infallibility of our great historical destiny reserved by divine Providence for our beloved fatherland, we firmly hope that with the help of God Almighty, and with the combined efforts of all her sons, Russia will emerge triumphant from the trying ordeals through which she is now passing and will be born again in the strength, the greatness and the glory of her history, extending through a thousand years.

"Given at Peterhof this 19th day of August, in the year of grace 1905, and the eleventh year of our reign."  
(Signed) "NICHOLAS."

### Powers of Assembly.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Many of the main features governing the elections to and the proceedings and powers of the national assembly which the Emperor has now ordered to be constituted have already been published in these columns. The paragraph of the first section sets out the purpose of the new legislative body as follows: "The Duma is constituted for the preliminary study and discussion of legislative propositions, which

according to the fundamental laws go up through the council of the empire to the supreme autocratic authority."

Paragraphs two and eight explain the composition and organization of the Duma, which is to be formed of members elected by the population of the Russian empire in accordance with the election regulations.

The terms of the Duma is to be five years, but it can be dissolved by the Emperor. There is to be a general session, but the Duma will also meet by sections, the length of the sessions being determined by the Emperor.

The president and other officers are to be elected by the members.

Paragraph 14 of section 8 provides that "members of the Duma shall enjoy freedom in expressing their views on matters within the competence of the body and are not to be responsible to the electors."

Several sections are devoted to the exemptions to be enjoyed by the members, and the reasons for and the occasions on which they can be deprived of their membership.

Ministers and chiefs of departments cannot be members of the Duma, but they can attend its sessions and make explanations or delegate that right to others. The Duma can demand explanations from the ministers.

After passing the Duma, bills will go to the council of the empire and then to the Emperor. Should the Duma and the council of the empire disagree, the question at issue will be submitted to a joint commission. Should this bring no conclusion the question will again be submitted to the council of the empire. Should the Emperor call attention to delays in the consideration of any specific question the council of the empire shall appoint a date on which the Duma must reach its conclusion, failing which the council of the empire will act alone.

Legislative bills may be introduced when endorsed by thirty members. Should the council of the empire and the Duma disagreeing on a bill, the Duma in a general session pass the bill by a two-thirds majority the question will be referred to the Emperor.

### FAILED TO IDENTIFY.

Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 18.—The Chicago man who came here from Brockton today failed to identify George L. Marsh, the man wanted in Chicago in connection with the murder of Wm. Bate in November last.

## Take the Boycott Quite Seriously

### Speakers Discuss Chinese Agitation at Commercial Congress at Portland.

### Urges a Less Stringent Policy Towards the People of the Orient.

**P**ORTLAND, Or., Aug. 18.—That the better classes of Chinese are warranted extent, and that a less stringent administration of the exclusion law or, if necessary, a limited reconstruction is advisable, was urged by speakers at the second day of the session of the trans-Mississippi commercial congress. These ideas were brought out with special force by John Barrett, United States minister to Colombia, and by Theodore B. Wilcox, president of the congress.

Theodore B. Wilcox, of Portland, president of the congress, asserted that it would be better to even admit a limited number of Chinese laborers into the United States to satisfy the Chinese. The Oriental markets had been developed at the expense of almost a quarter of a century's labor by manufacturers of the Pacific coast, whose efforts would be nullified if the Chinese were excluded.

"America is in no position to act in an independent manner, as this country produces nothing that the Chinese want which cannot be obtained from other nations," said Mr. Wilcox, who was frequently applauded.

John Barrett, of Portland, Or., United States minister to Colombia, who spent almost a decade in the Orient, was the second speaker on the subject of Oriental trade.

### Barrett on Boycott.

Mr. Barrett predicts that the next year will determine whether we lose or retain our share of the trade of China. The Chinese boycott he pronounced the culmination of years of renegeance at what the Chinese believe is discrimination on the part of this country toward their countrymen.

Mr. Barrett emphasized the fact that there is no greater mistake than to believe that the Chinese as a nation is comparatively civilized, and that they have not taken the same advantage as has Japan in world political development is no sign that it does not exist.

Mr. Barrett minimized the so-called "yellow peril," calling it a "hoax," and thinks the day will come when it may become a "yellow blessing."

He called attention to the fact that synchronously with Japan's industrial development she has shown a greater purchasing power. Since China has commenced to foster her own in the trade ports, her trade with the United States has grown to a value of \$92,000,000 per annum, triple what it was a decade ago.

### China Needs Development.

"The crying need," he said, "in the development of trade with China is the increase of her purchasing capacity, her internal resources and the country grid-ironed with railways.

"Provide the Chinese masses with money and they will purchase our goods," he said, "and other people. China's foreign trade amounts now to less than \$1 per capita. Japan's to \$7, although barely twenty years ago it was no more than China's. If China's trade is developed to \$1 per capita, then she will have a trade of \$2,000,000,000 per annum. To prepare the way for winning our share of this increase is surely worth our best efforts."

The marvelous growth of the Oriental and Pacific trade of this country, now amounting to \$250,000,000, was pointed out particularly, and stress laid upon the fact that our exports to China are double our imports; and the speaker advised his hearers that harsh measures that may tend to injure such a mighty traffic must be well considered.

Mr. Barrett did not discuss the merits or demerits of the Chinese exclusion law. So far as the Japanese are concerned he believes that the demand for labor in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Sakhalin and Formosa, together with losses of able bodied Japanese in battle, will follow the ending of the war, and that for a considerable time there will be an inconsiderable proportion that will seek entrance to the United States.

F. B. Thurber, of New York city, president of the United States Export Association, made an "Future Markets in the Orient."

Mr. Thurber introduced his subject by (Continued on Page Two.)

## Substance Of Terms

### Present Status of Peace Negotiations Is Now Clearly Stated.

### Deadlock on Question of Indemnity and Cession of Sakhalin.

### A Disagreement Over the Surrender of the Russian Warships.

**P**ORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 18.—The substance and present status of the Japanese terms are as follows:

1. Russia's renunciation of Japan's "preponderant influence" in Korea, with a right to preserve order in the civil administration, give military and financial advice to the emperor of Korea, Japan binding herself to preserve the territorial integrity of the kingdom, and (it is believed) the policy of the "open door." Accepted.

2. Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria. Accepted.

3. Japanese obligations to restore to Manchuria Chinese sovereignty and civil administration. Accepted.

4. Mutual obligation to respect in the future the "territorial integrity and administrative entity" of China in Manchuria and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the industry and commerce of all nations (open door). Accepted.

5. The cession of the Island of Sakhalin to Japan. Refused and final consideration deferred.

6. The surrender to Japan of the Russian leases of the Liao Tung peninsula, including Port Arthur, Dalian and the Blonde and Elliot Islands. Accepted.

7. The surrender to China by agreement with Japan of the branch of the Chinese Eastern railroad running south from Harbin to Port Arthur and New Chwang, together with the retrocession of all privileges obtained under the concession of 1898. Accepted in principle; final agreement deferred.

8. The limitation of the Chinese concession obtained by Mr. Bothstein and Prince Uchomsky in 1896, under which the "cut-through" through northern Manchuria was built to connect the Trans-Siberian and the Ussuri railroads, to provide for the retention of the ownership and operation of the line by the Eastern, but with provision for the eventual substitution of Chinese imperial police for Russian railroad guards. Accepted.

9. Remuneration for the cost of the war. Refused and action deferred.

10. The surrender of the Russian fleet interned in neutral far eastern waters. Disagreement and action deferred.

11. The limitation of Russia's naval powers on Pacific waters. Deferred.

12. The grant to the citizens of Japan of the right to fish in the waters of the Russian littoral from Vladivostok north to the Behring sea. Agreed upon.

### Official Bulletin.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The following is the official bulletin of the afternoon session: "Not being able to arrive at an agreement on the subject of the conference passed to the discussion of the last article, which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will take place on Tuesday, August 22, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

The statement of the afternoon session was made public by Mr. Sato when he returned to the hotel.

### Adjourned Till Tuesday.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The conference adjourned till Tuesday. The adjournment was taken to permit the preparation of protocols. At the afternoon session the plenipotentiaries were unable to agree on an article relating to the limitation of Russia's sea power, and it was deferred.

Article twelve, providing for the grant of fishing rights on the Russian littoral was unanimously agreed upon. The article which was passed over did not come up today. The protocols will be drawn up during the three days interim and on Tuesday the final struggle will come.

### SHOT FEMALE POACHER.

New York, Aug. 18.—A Berlin despatch to the Herald says that Baron Speck von Sternburg, a brother of the German ambassador at Washington, shot a female poacher in mistake for a deer in Count Vesterberg's preserves in Neugattershen. The woman has since died. Baron Sternburg has voluntarily surrendered to the police and has been allowed bail.

### CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

London, Aug. 18.—It is understood that Scotch bred horses for export are in great demand. Last year a larger number of animals were shipped to Canada than had been similarly disposed of in any season since the early eighties, when the trans-Atlantic trade was at its height. This season Canada's requirements are still more extensive and already exports exceed the total of 1904. The shippers are to include some of the best show animals of the year.

### AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

One Sent to New York Banker at His Office Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 18.—An explosive package capable of causing death, was sent to Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, today at his office at 60 Wall street, one of which he is a member. Schiff was at Bar Harbor today, and when the machine, enclosed in a wooden box about six inches long, was received at his office, clerks immediately sent it to the police.

At first the police reported that the affair was a joke. Further investigation by an expert revealed the presence of thirty grains of highly explosive powder in the box. The package was arranged so as to fire this charge merely by the ordinary handling of the package in contact with both the powder and several matches. The flash of this powder would have discharged the cartridges, which had been carefully filled at the termination ends. Lead slugs were laid beside the bullets to make the discharge more dangerous. Throughout the machine there was an oil saturation to insure the flash should any one of the matches reach the powder.

The whole mechanism was concealed under a newspaper wrapping of Wall street quotations. Mr. Schiff, however, one of the financial men who recently visited M. Witte, the Russian envoy at Portsmouth, in the interest of the Jews in Russia.

## BUYING GRAND TRUNK STOCK.

London, Aug. 18.—A city firm of stock brokers are sending out letters, the purport being urgent invitations to buy Grand Trunk, third preference stock; they ask to enclose post office telegraph forms, with typewritten instructions to buy Trunk third at best.

## AUTO ACCIDENT.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Webb Jay was seriously injured at Kenilworth park today in the last race. His automobile went through the fence, Jay's injuries consisting of a broken rib, a fractured skull and some less serious injuries. He was taken to the hospital.

## YELLOW FEVER SITUATION.

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—New cases of yellow fever in New Orleans since 6 p. m. Thursday 14, total to date, 1,237; deaths today, 1; total deaths, 181. The low death rate from yellow fever in New Orleans is gratifying. Malaria continues to be mixed with the yellow fever list that is reported daily.

## AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

### Edmonton Citizens Ask Stay of Execution in Case of King.

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—A petition has been received by the Minister of Justice from leading citizens of Edmonton asking that the execution of the death sentence of King, the Peace River murderer, in order that the gruesome performance may not mar the celebration there of the admission of Alberta into the sisterhood of provinces. King is under sentence to be hanged on August 31st and the celebration takes place September 1st. The petition will be dealt with by the Privy Council on the 22nd.

During July Canada's imports were \$18,474,665, increase of \$884,484. Exports totaled \$13,059,449. A decrease of \$813,852, mostly in agricultural products, as compared with July, 1904.

E. M. Macdonald, M.P. for Pictou, N. S., is in the city, and the report is current that he is to be appointed counsel to the national transcontinental railway commission. This is a new position, but one that it was generally understood would have to be created before contracts were awarded for construction.

## Hon. Frank Oliver Goes to Dawson

### Minister of Interior Leaves Vancouver on the Princess Beatrice.

### Important Decision Reached by an Expert on Fire Insurance.

**V**ANCOUVER, Aug. 18.—Hon. Frank Oliver, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here this morning and left for Dawson on the steamer Princess Beatrice tonight.

R. W. Hill, manager of the bank-rupt Union Loan and Investment Company, was found guilty of fraud on eight counts today and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

It will be of considerable interest to the insuring public to learn that since the reductions of 25 per cent. and 15 per cent. made at the end of May last, on existing rates affecting the mercantile portion of the city, the insurance companies operating this field were satisfied there was no justification for the restrictions made at that time and have impressed upon their various representatives here the necessity of ascertaining definitely the true conditions of the city of Vancouver are from an insurance standpoint. In order to solve this problem the Association of Fire Underwriters held several meetings, and in deciding in the interest of all parties concerned to secure the services of one of the ablest fire insurance experts on the Pacific coast, Mr. J. C. Stone of Portland was the man selected. After seven days of careful investigation, and to all conditions he was unable to find any justification for the reduction in the basis rate of certain portions of the residential part of the city, the committee on arrangements and the various organizations represented at this convention, and take the time needed for the proper selection of suitable members.

The report was signed by E. N. Foss, of Massachusetts; A. H. Sanders, of Illinois; Ed. Page, of New York; A. B. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; W. A. Harris, of Kansas; Frank J. Hazenbath, of Idaho; William Larabee, of Iowa; Murdo McKenzie, of Colorado; Marian Sanson, of Texas; Charles P. Senter, of Missouri; Conrad Kohr, of Montana; W. H. Hatton, of Wisconsin, committee on resolutions.

### ANTI-AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

Hong Kong, Aug. 18.—The application of the Chinese Commercial Union in this city to meet and discuss the anti-American boycott has been refused by Sir Matthew Nathan, governor of the colony.

### GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

Sydney, N.S.W., Aug. 18.—Confirmation of the report that the Marshall islands were visited by a hurricane and tidal wave on June 20, has been received here. One hundred lives were lost.

### MANAGER SUSPENDED.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Manager Stahl of the Washington Club received notice today of his suspension for three days by President Johnson of the American League. The action was taken because of an attack on Umpire Connolly at the close of the game between Cleveland and Washington clubs at Washington several days ago.

### HIGHWAYMAN ROBBS STAGE.

Mail Pouch and Express Box Rifled Near San Mateo, Cal.

San Mateo, Cal., Aug. 18.—The stage running between Half Moon Bay and San Mateo was held up yesterday by a masked robber, armed with a rifle, on the Crystal Springs road, about two miles from San Mateo.

The driver was ordered to throw out the mail pouch and the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box, and when he hesitated was threatened with death. One of the passengers was ordered to pass the hat, but while doing so another man came along and the robber ordered the stage to proceed without taking the contents of the hat. In addition to the driver there were four passengers, one being a lady, who was not molested. The robber resented the arrival of the other team, taking three shots at its driver, none taking effect.

The county officers are now in pursuit of the robber. The highwayman was found, but the robber took the mail bag with him. It is reported that the contents of the express box were valued at about \$225.

## Reciprocity Conference

### Planning Means of Bettering Trade Relations With Foreign Countries.

### Permanent Body Recommended to Be Created by Congress.

### Text of Important Resolutions Which Were Also Adopted.

**C**HICAGO, Aug. 18.—The reciprocity conference called to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries, has finished the work for which the meeting was called, arranged for a committee to prosecute the plans of the convention and formed a permanent organization, styled as the "American Reciprocal Tariff League."

The committee, which will consist of fifteen members to be appointed by the chair, was given full power to organize and promote the work for which the convention assembled.

The resolutions adopted advocate maximum and minimum tariffs and suggest that such reciprocal concessions be arranged by a permanent tariff commission to be created by Congress and to be appointed by the President.

The principal speaker at today's session was Governor Cummins, of Iowa. Other speakers were Edward Rosecrans, of Chicago; Hon. C. C. Maybury, of Detroit; A. B. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; S. P. Howser, of Wisconsin; E. S. Lockridge, of Indiana, and a dozen delegates who made volunteer addresses.

### Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"The national reciprocity convention, representing more than 200 agricultural, commercial and industrial associations of the United States by delegates, assembled at Chicago, August 16 and 17, 1905, hereby makes the following declaration of principles:

"Whereas, the agricultural, manufacturing and other industries of this country have expanded to such an extent that they can no longer depend upon the home market for the consumption of their entire product; and

"Whereas, the export trade has become a vital support to many of our industries; and

"Whereas, the present commercial attitude of the United States, largely owing to our failure to carry into effect the reciprocity trade provisions of Section IV of the Dingley law, is antagonizing foreign nations, whose good will we desire and on whom we have hitherto depended as purchasers of our surplus products, therefore be it

Resolved, first, That this convention, recognizing the principle of protection of the established policy of our country, advocates reciprocal concessions by means of a dual or maximum and minimum tariff as the one practical method of relieving at this time the strained situation with which we are now confronted.

"Resolved, second, That the question of the schedules and items to be considered in such reciprocal concessions should be suggested by a permanent tariff commission to be created by Congress and appointed by the President which shall consist of economic, industrial and commercial experts.

"Resolved, third, That it is the sense of this convention that our present tariff affords abundant opportunity for such concessions without injury to industry, trade or the wages of labor.

"Resolved, fourth, That we urge action upon Congress at the earliest time possible.

"We recommend that a permanent organization be formed under the style of American Reciprocal Tariff League; and that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to have full power to organize and further prosecute the work for which the convention has assembled. Said committee shall have power to increase its membership and to fill vacancies when necessary. That the chairman be requested to confer with the committee on arrangements and the various organizations represented at this convention, and take the time needed for the proper selection of suitable members.

The report was signed by E. N. Foss, of Massachusetts; A. H. Sanders, of Illinois; Ed. Page, of New York; A. B. Farquhar, of Pennsylvania; W. A. Harris, of Kansas; Frank J. Hazenbath, of Idaho; William Larabee, of Iowa; Murdo McKenzie, of Colorado; Marian Sanson, of Texas; Charles P. Senter, of Missouri; Conrad Kohr, of Montana; W. H. Hatton, of Wisconsin, committee on resolutions.

### SAILED FOR EUROPE.

New York, Aug. 18.—Governor Higgins of New York, and Mrs. Higgins, sailed today on the steamship Cedric for Europe. The governor said that he would choose some quiet English country village and there settle down for a rest, returning to New York about the middle of September.

### THE TRAIN WRECK.

Estimated that Forty Persons Lost Lives in Disaster.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18.—Though only ten bodies have been recovered, the latest details of the train wreck indicate that forty is a conservative estimate of the number of dead. It is believed there are between 30 and 35 people in the first car, now at the bottom of the river. Five of these escaped. Others perished in the second coach.

The railroad officials stated last night that they are at a loss to know why Engineer Reigs failed to stop his train before coming to the draw, this being the custom of passenger trains crossing draw-bridges. An investigation will be made at once.

Reigs could make no explanation. He was brought to Norfolk last night in a transfer barge and taken to the Norfolk Protestant hospital. Conductor Morris said the responsibility for the accident was obvious and Fireman Cooper added:

"We were running fifteen or twenty miles an hour as we approached the bridge. I grew alarmed but said nothing, as I supposed the engineer knew his business. When we got within a few feet of the draw I said, 'Man, ain't you going to do nothing?' Mr. Reigs then applied the emergency brakes and told me to jump."



## VETERAN FIREMEN'S PARADE

This morning at 10 o'clock, starting from the City Hall. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance.

### DON'T MISS THIS

This Afternoon Grand Orchestral Concert at the Gorge Park, Commencing at 3 o'clock

B. J. ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO., Ltd., 35 Yates St

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## News Notes of The Dominion

### Typographical Union Adopts Report Recommending Eight Hours.

### Union of the Three Maritime Provinces Supported in Yarmouth.

Toronto, Aug. 18.—The International Typographical Union this morning adopted the report of the committee recommending the eight-hour day law, to go into effect January 1st next. A great strike in the printing trade is inevitable as a result of the action of the convention. Robert C. Locking, president of the International Bookbinders' Union, and Martin Higgins, president of the National Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, both addressed the convention, promising moral and material support in the coming fight. It was announced that the fight with the Los Angeles Times had cost the union \$33,000, but it was decided to go on with the fight and the convention authorized the executive to advance what further funds were required.

At the Typographical Union convention yesterday Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, assured the types that if they had to fight for eight hours next January the American Federation of Labor would assist them.

The executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has cabled to the Australian government that the association regrets to learn of any difficulty arising from the efforts of the commonwealth to obtain a correct valuation of the imports from Canada into Australia for the collection of duties, and expresses its readiness to assist an expert, should Australia send one, in obtaining the necessary information.

For Maritime Unions.  
Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 18.—At the Maritime board of trade annual convention yesterday a resolution was submitted in favor of the union of the three provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each government is to be asked to arrange for a meeting of representatives to further the question. At the evening session a resolution was unanimously adopted favoring the union of British West Indies with Canada.

Quebec, Aug. 18.—The Quebec cricket club made 169 in the second innings with the Marylebone team yesterday and the latter made 15 with two wickets, winning by eight wickets. The Marylebone team left on the Virginia today for England.

Whitby, Ont., Aug. 18.—Geo. H. Jordan, engineer at the Whitby electric light and water plant, was electrocuted at midnight Wednesday. He was shooting his assistant how to put in plugs when the time came to shut off the street lights and he received the full force of a current of 2,200 volts, which had been short-circuited through his hands. The assistant saved Jordan and pulled him away from the current, but it was too late to save his life.

MURDERS IN GERMAN AFRICA.  
Catholic Bishop and Party Fall Victims to the Natives.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A despatch received here from the governor of German East Africa says that native reports reaching Kila announce that a Catholic bishop named Spies, two missionary brothers and two sisters were murdered while traveling from Kila to Lwale.

Nothing on the Market Equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This fact is well known to druggists everywhere. Nine out of ten will give their customers this preparation when the best is asked for. Mr. Ole Wittner, a prominent druggist of Joplin, Mo., in a circular to his customers, says: "There is nothing on the market in the way of patent medicine which equals Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. We sell and recommend this preparation." For sale by all druggists.

## BURGUNDIES

BOUCHARD, PERE & FILS

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(Established 1781)

## Trembling in The Balance

### Conferences of Peace Plenipotentiaries End in Absolute Failure.

### Unless Sovereigns Now Comprise Doves of War Will Be Loosed Again.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Black pessimism reigns here tonight. The prevailing view is that the peace conference is already sealed, that it had ended in failure, and all that now remains is for the plenipotentiaries to meet on Tuesday, to which day they adjourned this afternoon, after completing the consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol, through the conventions and bid each other farewell. In other words, that the meeting Tuesday will be what diplomacy calls the "Seance d'adieu."

But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither President Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace wrecked without a final effort and pressure is being exerted, especially at Tokio, to induce Japan to moderate her terms.

Just what is being done or is to be done, has not transpired, but in these days with modern means of communication all that can be accomplished.

King Edward is understood to be lending a helping hand, and the friends of the world are known to be exerting all their influences.

Japanese Are Immoveable.

At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final

## SECRET OF A PRISON.

Austrian Anarchist Alleged to Have Committed Suicide.  
Botzen (Tyrol, Austria), Aug. 19.—Jori, the anarchist, who was arrested while meditating an attempt on the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph during the Emperor's forthcoming visit to Botzen, hanged himself in prison today.

## THE COAL TESTS.

Progress of Experiments Being Conducted by Prof. Lowe.

The work at the furnaces on Store street in connection with Prof. Lowe's coal tests is said to be progressing in a very successful and satisfactory manner. In the absence of Mr. Dunsmuir, who is not expected back before Tuesday next, the comparative tests of coals of varying descriptions to be supplied under his direction are necessarily delayed; but meanwhile experiments are being made with coal from the open market, the results of which excited some curiosity and not a little admiration on the part of a group of gentlemen interested in the product who were on the ground to inspect the output last evening.

The two kinds of coal treated were Comox and Ladysmith, and of these the coke produced was considerably in favor of Comox. This result, however, could hardly be regarded as conclusive, as owing to the intensity of the hour and a desire to reheat the furnaces for the night the ovens were drawn an hour or more before the allotted time, but for which circumstance the resultant coke output might possibly have been harder and less friable.

These experiments are regarded, however, much in the light of a preliminary center, practice for the men and development for the apparatus in readiness for the work ahead.

## STRIKE ORDERED AT FERNIE

NELSON, B. C., Aug. 18.—A special despatch to the Daily News from Fernie tonight states that the following notice has just been posted at different points in Coal Creek:

To the employees of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company:

"Brothers: The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company officials having broken all their promises, covenants and contracts entered into between them and the United Mine Workers of America, so that now no contract exists, I therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the international constitution and also by the executive board of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, call upon the workmen employed by the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Coal Creek mines and Fernie coke ovens to cease work and attend a mass meeting at the opera house, Fernie, on Saturday, August 19th, at 10 a. m., to decide upon action."

(Signed) "F. H. SHERMAN,

"President District No. 18, U. M. W. of A."

The action of the United Mine Workers is causing much uneasiness to business men and the outcome of tomorrow's meeting is awaited with anxiety. The company's side of the dispute has not yet been given.

## REGARDING SAKHALIEN.

Russian Correspondent Gives Views on Japan's Ambition.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—Having read the statement from a Japanese member of parliament made a few days ago to the Associated Press, giving the attitude regarding Sakhalien, Mr. Alexander E. Briant, Russian correspondent of the St. Petersburg Herald, voicing the Russian exceptions to the statement, said today: "One of the great bars to the conclusion of a treaty of peace so much desired by the whole civilized world is the difference between the plenipotentiaries on the question of Sakhalien. The Japanese pretend that Sakhalien is really an organized part of their empire. They only came into Russian possession through force and that Russia will lose the island in ceding it back to Japan, as she has shown her inability to exploit its resources, having used it only for the colonization of criminals. The Japanese people, they say, on the contrary, have always considered it as the rightful owners, and themselves now taken it by conquest will never submit to relinquishing it. Of course it is certain that the Japanese, once in rightful possession of the island, will accomplish much more than the Russian government has in the past, not only in the agricultural, industrial and colonizing way, but especially in a military and strategic way. We cannot deny that the success of their arms has given them certain claims to the island, but these are the only claims they possess."

But possession can only be legalized by the ratification of a treaty. It is an error for them to claim historical rights to the possession of the island. In the last century the island was inhabited only by the native barbaric tribes. Then a few Russian colonists landed and occupied certain parts of the island. The Japanese began fishing in the waters of the southern end of the island. Some very small fishing vessels were built. At last the legal status of the island arose. Preparations were made to divide it between Russia and Japan. The Japanese then came to the island, claiming the whole of the island and their political interests there were so limited that in the 1855 treaty of Simoda, and in the 1875 treaty of St. Petersburg the Japanese only asked the delimitation of the frontier between the two islands. Some very small fishing vessels were built. At last the legal status of the island arose. Preparations were made to divide it between Russia and Japan. 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## The Colonist.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.  
A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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## VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR

The Daily Colonist is on sale at News Stands in "The Portland," "The Imperial," and "The Perkins" Hotels, and Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

## THE TAX ON TIMBER.

A despatch from Vancouver, which appeared in the Colonist yesterday morning with respect to the collection of certain taxes upon timber, is wholly misleading. It was stated that "Notices are being issued calling upon the holders of all timber under license to furnish returns as to the value set upon their timber to the tax collectors and assessors. Failing such returns the tax collectors are empowered to assess the values themselves and levy the tax accordingly. It is estimated that there will be raised by this means a revenue of \$400,000."

We are informed that there are no notices being sent out by the assessor to the holders of licenses of timber lands, because timber lands held under lease or license are exempt from taxation by the act. What is being done, however, is that a form is being sent out to the owners of timber land to be filled up in accordance with the Act, showing the description, value and other particulars of the land they claim to be timber land, so that the assessor may know whether to assess it 2 per cent. as timber land or 4 per cent. as wild land. This form is being sent out in the ordinary course of the assessor's duties in preparation of the roll for 1906, and none are sent to the lessees or licensees of provincial timber lands.

A further misconception seems to have arisen as to the amount of revenue expected to be derived from this source. It will be remembered that the Minister of Finance in his last Budget estimated that the entire revenue from timber royalties, etc., would be \$400,000. The revenue from the 2 per cent. tax upon wild land assessed as timber land, which it must be understood only refers to crown-granted land, will not amount to one-tenth of that sum. The change in the law last session, in reducing the tax on wild lands held as timber land from 4 to 2 per cent. was made in accordance with the recommendations of the Assessment Commission, and the notices in question are simply part of the machinery of the amended Act in operation.

## THE AGGRESSIVE GERMAN.

German world politics is just now occupying a large share of the attention of Europe. The Emperor has been engaged in producing a series of kaleidoscopic effects. First he appears in Morocco and disturbs the nerves of the French nation by insisting upon a conference to discuss international interests there. Next he has a meeting on the Gulf of Finland with the Czar, about the object of which there is a diversity of opinion. From there he goes to Copenhagen for an interview between himself and King Oscar of Sweden, respecting which also the quidnuncs the press have been busy guessing. It is supposed that one object of these visits to his royal brethren was to arrive at an understanding about Scandinavia. It was alleged that he wished to place a Hohenzollern prince on the throne of Norway, towards which conditions were peculiarly favorable on account of the anxiety of the Norwegians for a ruler that he was desirous of bringing about a Scandinavian federation, and that as a matter of precaution in ensuring the safety of his plans he seeks to turn the Baltic into a closed sea. What ever his designs were, Great Britain sent Europe into a flutter by announcing a naval demonstration of the channel fleet in the Baltic sea. Denials and counter denials respecting the object of this visit have been numerous. We are assured that there is no special significance to Great Britain's action, and that the visit was decided upon several months ago. That it had been timed to take place just after the rumor of the proposal to declare the Baltic a "mare clausum" is regarded as at most only a remarkable "coincidence." Notwithstanding such assurance, the unexplained activity of the German Emperor and the visit of the Channel fleet to the Baltic, taken in conjunction, have given rise to an uneasy feeling. We do not know to what extent the situation is reflected by the press despatch in the Colonist of yesterday, but there is apparently evidence of "strained relations."

For this situation the responsibility is placed upon the noisy and antagonistic attitude of certain leading newspapers, and the several governments affected are called upon to make definite and authoritative announcements of their intentions in order to put a stop to current rumors, which uncontradicted may lead to mischief.

There are more quarters than one, however, in which German aggression

is noticeable. There has been trouble over the Marshall Islands in the South seas. Everywhere the German influence in trade or diplomacy is positively aggressive, reflecting the temper of the Kaiser, whose hand is seen throughout. The story is briefly told by Public Opinion in this way: "A neat little object lesson in retaliation is afforded by the story which has just been told by the agent-general for New South Wales of the manner in which Australian trade has been practically killed in the Marshall Islands. Imposed after imposed has been put upon it with the obvious determination to crush out Australian competition. But in dealing with Australia Germany has had to reckon with a part of the empire, which, fiscally speaking, is greater than the whole. 'The Australians have lost all patience and are proceeding to retaliate in earnest. They are even going to the length of countermanding orders placed with Germany. The effect has been instantaneous. Germany has undertaken to put Australian trade with the Marshall Islands on a fair and reasonable basis, the new regulations to come into force on October 1st.'"

The London Times, commenting upon the situation, says that the lesson is plain. Great Britain itself, by reason of its free trade policy, is powerless because it has nothing to negotiate, and therefore cannot punish Germany except in matters justifying war. "Lord Lansdowne," it says, "might have written despatches to Berlin till the crack of doom, but he would never have obtained anything but pettifogging answers. It is the Australians themselves who have brought the German government to promise redress, and it rests with them to see that the redress is genuine and adequate. They have something to negotiate with, and they have power to retaliate when they are commercially injured. They are masters of their own domestic legislation, and they are not tied hand and foot by a belated superstition masquerading as free trade. They have six millions of German commerce to operate upon, and it is nothing but the fear that they will operate upon it which has brought the German government to reason. They can imitate the example of Canada by adopting a preferential tariff, and they have other ways of making their displeasure felt. We only hope that they will not shrink from using their power."

## THE MOB IN CURRENT LITERATURE.

The St. John Sun, in dealing with the current deluge of criticism that is being poured out upon the head of the monopolist, and in particular upon the hairless pate of John D. Rockefeller, refers to it as being instigated by the mob spirit in literature. Many feeble books in recent years have had phenomenal sales, because their reading became fashionable, but it is pointed out that there is a fashion in a class of literature which does not profess to belong to fiction. At the present time it is taking the form of tracing all the sorrows, and troubles, and failures of earth to the monopolist. The trades of Lawson and Ida M. Tarbell against Rockefeller and others of his class are instances. Against him in the form of one individual are poured out treatises, critical, biographical, political, economical, cynical, humorous, vindictive, diabolic and pessimistic. Millionaire Hearst, the owner of half a dozen of "yellow journals," says the Sun, in doing his best to corrupt and destroy what is left of the national taste, is just now making this campaign the other part of his business. It is a campaign of criticism without any effort to suggest a remedy for the condition that is being so violently assailed, and in this connection a very sensible protest is raised:

"Most of the lurid writers in the popular magazines on this theme have not originally enough to get away from John D. Rockefeller. Other offenders escape under cover of the fire on this man, who, so far as one can see, is a rather commonplace sample of a large class of business men. In every country there are traders and financiers who, according to their gifts and opportunities, are conducting their affairs very much as Mr. Rockefeller carries on the oil business. If the average man in the grain exchange can corner wheat, he does it. When the small trader can gather in the last few crates of strawberries and hold them for an advance, he is likely to use his opportunity. Mr. Rockefeller exercises his gifts in a larger field. It may be necessary for society to take action to protect itself from men in his position, and if anyone is able to show how this may be done, the message would be valuable."

"This writing exhibits the mob spirit. It has no point. It does not help the country to escape from the evils of the monopoly. It does not suppress Mr. Rockefeller and certainly does not interfere with the monopolies created by others of his kind. It is a sort of fashionable man-hunt, which will go on until the people are tired of it, when it will be succeeded by another chase. But it does not arrive at anything practical, and so far as it separates the victim from other men of his class, and marks him out for special and select vituperation, it is unfair. If Mr. Rockefeller were to die today, there would be the same monopoly in the now exist. If he had never been born, the people would probably have paid as much for oil as they do now. The other oil monopolists, who have shared his profits, have not all incurred the animosity of the frenzied finance press by making large gifts to educational, charitable and religious uses. But they are equally responsible for the Standard Oil methods, and according to Mr. Lawson one of these associates is the inventor and the chief operator of the mechanism."

What will probably determine the decision of the Russian envoys for peace or war is the internal condition of Russia rather than the Japanese. It is bad now, but with peace it might be worse. War has always been a favorite means of despotic governments in distracting the attention of the people from their own ills. If by concentrating the energies of his government, backed by the army, upon his subjects the Czar can maintain order, there will probably be peace with Japan at the latter's price. If the odds are against his success in this direction he may prefer to continue the war and take chances on the result.

The University of Washington, Seattle, issues bulletins quarterly. No. 23 of series 2 has been received. It is entitled "University Views." It is an attractive, well printed souvenir of that institution, which is making steady educational progress.

"New British Columbia" is Mr. McBride's name for the northern country visited by him. If we consider the area of this province north, south, east and west still undeveloped the title would be of much wider application than that intended by the Premier.

The Yukon World, which opposed the election of Dr. Thompson, now supports him. It bases its support on the grounds that he has given valuable aid and assistance to the government at Ottawa, which has been responsible for all the ills that the Yukon has fallen heir to. The compliment intended to be conveyed to Dr. Thompson is, therefore, a very doubtful one.

It is stated that Mr. Parmelee, deputy minister of Trade and Commerce, is to be superannuated, his place to be taken by Mr. F. C. O'Hara, a relative of Sir Richard Cartwright. Mr. O'Hara is already in the service, which prompts the St. John Sun to remark that "as Sir Richard has no relatives left without office, there is nothing now to be done for the family but increase their pay."

The Stratford Beacon exclaims, "We want the Western provinces for the Liberal party!" Like the baby in the Pear's Soap picture, Liberals will not be happy until they get them, and they are certainly going about in a most business-like way to accomplish their object. It remains to be seen if Mr. Haultain will be deserted by the people of the Northwest, to whom he has been a faithful servant all these years, at the dictation of Ottawa.

We call attention to an article in the London Times which is reproduced in part elsewhere, respecting the necessity of training school boys as a preparation for the defence of the Empire. Lord Roberts is at present carrying on a campaign in England on those lines, and he is securing the hearty support of the people. The subject is of special interest to our readers, as military training in schools has been and still is to some extent a local issue. Arguments presented by the Times are precisely those put forward by the Colonist.

The Toronto Star, Sir Wm. Mulock's personal organ, admits that there is an unmistakable feeling of disapproval of the recent increase of indemnities, but is firmly convinced that it was called for by the circumstances affecting life at Ottawa. It holds that the indemnity should be based on the expense of city life and not on the country standard. The "simple life" in politics is evidently not practicable. The Star does not think, however, that the senators should have got the increase. Not belonging to the "popular" branch of Parliament, and having their positions for life, there is really no excuse for their spending money beyond the limit of the country standard. Old-fashioned ideas are getting a rude shaking up nowadays.

In respect to the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Quebec and Moncton the matter stands thus: Miles. Present line, the Intercolonial, between Quebec and Moncton..... 488 New line, the Transcontinental, between the same points..... 504 Same, if shortening process succeeds..... 486 At the very lowest figure, the Mail and Empire says, the new line will cost \$20,000,000. If the shortening process can be effected the two miles to be saved will cost \$10,000,000 a mile; but the Intercolonial, with which it is coming into competition, is now losing \$2,000,000 a year. When the Grand Trunk Pacific is completed it will lose still more, so that we shall have to spend \$20,000,000 in providing a competitor and at the same time provide for a still larger deficit each year. If the situation were not so serious to the country, it would be positively mirthful.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

## WHITE ELEPHANT.

Sir—Allow me the favor as a citizen to record my feelings against this wild cat scheme. Our city has not reached that period in which it could be capable of supporting such a white elephant. Even with a large outlay it would be but a poor apology when compared with such other cities, and would perhaps degenerate in a very short time into a "factory for bumps and bruises."

Our citizens are anxious to spend the money, why not devote it to the installation of a municipal telephone service, so that it would be possible to install this convenience in every city home. There are many other needs more urgent than a winter palace.

PETER ROBINSON.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Sir—It is a noteworthy fact that the proposal to establish this very necessary and entertaining and recreation is the very first proposal on the part of the large property owners of Victoria to stand for anything that is a direct benefit to the working classes more than to themselves. The mechanics of this city are as intelligent as those in any part of the world, and are bringing up their families and are bringing up their families in a high order, and appreciate amusement of a high order; at the same time they have not the money to pay high prices of admission. They do not care to have to rely upon ten-cent vaudeville, no matter how good it may be for to only get, and therefore, for one, half with pleasure the proposal to erect amongst us an institution which, if it follows at the lines of those splendid "People's Palace" at home, that will be a great boon to every workingman's family in Victoria. You have got a good thing—push it along.

WELL-WISHER.

## A VICTORIAN HONORED.

Sir—It is most gratifying to know that Mr. Louis York has for his very successful work with the Victoria Cricket Club, been placed on the team to represent Canada in the forthcoming international cricket match with the United States, and all lovers of the game extend their hearty congratulations to him, and feel confident that he will worthily maintain his excellent play in the match, making of course all due allowance for the glorious uncertainty of the game.

**HUNDREDS ARE USING HYDROCRESOL** in Victoria to purify their premises. Disinfection prevents disease and HYDROCRESOL is THE disinfectant.

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The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAL-EN ISLAND.

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This map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the waterways about Kal-En Island that can be procured.

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**Queen's Academy**  
Cor. Rock Bay Ave. and Henry St.  
Private Day School for girls of all ages. Finely furnished school room and large recreation grounds.

Autumn Session commences September 5, 1905.

The names of new pupils not already arranged for must be sent in on or before August 20.  
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Handsome NEW BUILDINGS opened in September; thoroughly modern; attractive in appearance. TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF PLAYFIELD.

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**UPPER CANADA COLLEGE**  
FOUNDED IN 1826.

Principal—Henry W. Auden, M.A., Ontario, late Sixth Form Master at Scotch College, Edinburgh.  
The College will Re-open for the Autumn term on Wednesday, September 13th, 1905, at 10 a.m.

Separate Preparatory Department for boys between the ages of 9 and 13, with separate staff and equipment.

50 Acres of Grounds. Separate Infirmary with physician and trained nurse.

Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Every facility for cultivation of sports and athletics.

Examinations for Entrance Scholarships Saturday, September 16th, 1905. Special scholarships for sons of old pupils.

For Calendar and all particulars address THE BURSAR, Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont.

## FOREWARNED.

## GERMAN FREEDOM.

New York Herald.  
Frederick Gendrich, a Berlin miller, remarks in other day at a social gathering: "All is not Solomonian wisdom that drops from the Emperor's lips," and is now undergoing a term of three months in jail for his offence.

## HELPLESS WITH SALT RHEUM.

"For many months my wife was unable to serve herself with her hands because of salt rheum. Dr. Chase's Ointment has entirely cured her and we strongly recommend it to any who suffer from similar ailments, believing that it has no equal."—  
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Opens Tuesday September 5th.

Students should register, if possible, DURING previous week. Send for new Calendar—School of Expression.

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Cages all sizes and kinds; all bright new stock.

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SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

Taking Effect Tuesday, June 20th, 1905.

BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leave Victoria. Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake).

9:00 a. m., 2:40 p. m., 4:00 p. m. Sunday..... 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

6:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m. Monday..... 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 9:10 p. m. Tuesday..... 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 9:10 p. m. Wednesday..... 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 9:10 p. m. Thursday..... 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 9:10 p. m. Friday..... 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.

6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 9:10 p. m. Saturday..... 7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE and return, \$1.00. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, \$2.50 each. FOR SUNDAYS ONLY, 50c. return.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM and return, 50c. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, \$1.75 each. FOR SUNDAYS ONLY, 35c. return.

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Seats reserved at any hotel or by direct 'phone 182.

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We have had 20 years' experience with coffee in Ceylon and Hawaii, and give you the benefit.

Come Saturday evening and see the roasting done in our small show-roaster in the window.

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Among the famous Islands of the Gulf.

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Baits fitted to suit any fancy. Complete Outfits From 50c up

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That we have as from the first day of July instant, entered into co-partnership with Andrew Olson under the name, style and firm of "The Oaklands Nursery Company."

A. OLSON, J. W. B. GAGE, J. J. 20

Witness: H. Dallas Helmcken.

Dated July 19, 1905.

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Thursday, August 17, we will open our third sale of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Second-hand Bicycles, when some real snags will be offered.

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These wheels are all refitted and in good order. Remember the coupons.

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Central Cycle Depot, Opposite P. O. VICTORIA, B. C.

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Bath, Pantry, Modern Improvements, Sewer Connection, Good Garden, 56x140 Lot—

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2½ Acres on Esquimalt Harbor—\$5,000.

60x120 Lot, facing Park—\$850.

E. A. Harris & Co.

35 Fort Street.

### Boys' Suit Sale This Week

— AT —

McCANDLESS BROS

37 Johnson St.

Next Sunday the Irons will call at Falford and Ganges, both going and returning. This delightful outing is recommended to all who wish to spend a pleasant day among the scenic beauties of Victoria's most popular attractions.

Ready Mixed Paints at Cheapside.

During the month of August only, watches cleaned 75c, mainsprings 75c. W. B. Shakespeare, 31 Government St.

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### LOCAL NEWS.

White Pass Railway.—According to a statement appearing in London papers just to hand the traffic receipts of the White Pass & Yukon railway for seven days ending July 21st were \$78,280, from July 1st to June 30th \$1,934,015.

B. C. Electric Earnings.—From London financial papers just to hand it is learned that for the month of June the net earnings of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd., were \$25,858; increase, \$4,940. From July 1st, \$328,680; increase, \$43,658.

Cariboo Consolidated.—The B. C. Review (London) in its issue of August 5th has the following paragraph: Cariboo Consolidated—Cablegram from resident manager of Durbar, the entire month of July washed 222 cubic yards of gravel, yielding 115 ounces of gold. During the past week marked improvement in value.

New Residence.—The contract has just been awarded to F. J. Mesher for the erection of a fine residence on St. Charles street to the order of Joseph Wilson. The plans are drawn by J. M. Keith and the building will be of the most modern type. The contract price is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$7,000.

Get Mail Contract.—It is announced that the contract for carrying the mail from Nanaimo to Alberni has been awarded for the next four years to Messrs. Thompson & Scoville, of Nanaimo. They will take charge of the work on the 1st of September. Messrs. Thompson & Scoville have not yet completed arrangements for the details of the service, but promise that it will be fully up to the high standard provided by the present holders of the contract, Fitzgerald & Burke, of Alberni.

Demand for Stoves.—As indicating the good prospects ahead of the company which has just taken over the stove department of the Albion Iron Works, Ltd., the following is taken from "The Ladysmith Iron and Stove Works" receiving many orders for stoves from the "Ladysmith Iron and Stove Works" first-class stoves are being shipped to Vancouver, and during the week the company expect to send about twenty to the Capital and to the Terminal City. A number of fresh lines have been put on to cope with the orders.

Used Mineral Water.—A feature of the recent fire at Harrison Hot Springs was that the flames were effectively fought with mineral water. The mineral water, the pump being connected with the famous spring. It is said that this water was actually more effective than a like quantity of ordinary lake water, and those interested are trying to figure out whether this is due to the virtue of the liquid or to the fact that its temperature when leaving the nozzle was 100 degrees. However, the fire destroyed \$3,000 worth of property, which was insured to half its value, but no doubt the patrons of the springs will soon have a much better and up-to-date bath house.

The Boycott Movement.—Leading Chinese on the other side of the line have notified Chinese residents in British Columbia that an invitation has been sent out from the Flowery Kingdom for a Chinaman who is away from his native land to contribute \$2 towards the boycotting campaign against American goods in China. As yet no action has been taken locally, but as a great many Chinese are willing and even anxious to aid in the movement, the "foreign devils," it is altogether likely that something will be done. So far action has been postponed, principally on account of the fact that so many Chinese are at present in the city, and the Chinese, while the leading contractors are also out of town on the same business.

Victoria's Future.—The Ladysmith Leader, in its issue of Thursday last, says: There is no question but that the city of Victoria is in line to become a great tourist city, where parties will meet friends from distant points, as from Alaska, Australia or the Hawaiian Islands. The climate, the scenery, the beautiful drives, the outside points of interest to be visited, all combine to help Victorians and the C.P.R. to make the island city a point missed by none traveling for health or pleasure. Victoria is waking from its past quiet and sedate form and is becoming a live city, and Vancouver Island in general is glad to see it so, for if Victoria goes ahead, so does every town on the island, and other towns along the line of the C.P.R. will gladly do all in their power to make the island in general a pleasant and profitable section of the country to visit.

Five Years' Imprisonment.—J. A. Crawford, the young man arrested by Detective Sgt. Palmer and Detective Macdonald for passing bogus cheques, and who attempted his life (as stated in these columns) when arrested, was yesterday sentenced by Police Magistrate Hall in the city police court to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary on a charge of forgery. He pleaded guilty. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence of his crime, drew attention to his serious nature and sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary. Crawford stated yesterday that he had served time in Folsom and Walla Walla penitentiaries for the same crime, and had recently passed bogus cheques in many coast cities. He is a young man of good address, and his family is a respectable one in Seattle. He says his wrong-doing was due to a desire to get money when he was temporarily insane and he does not know what he does when under its influence.

May Increase Dividend.—Having regard to the developments taking place in the mining districts served by the company, it is possible, if not wholly probable, that the White Pass & Yukon railway may increase the final dividend for the year ended June last, when the accounts are completed in October, says the B. C. Review (London). The dividend of 4 per cent. on the ordinary shares for 1903-4 was paid in two instalments, viz., an interim of 2½ per cent. (actual) and a final of 1½ per cent. This year the interim has been reduced to 2 per cent., say, 48, per 100 share, as the season was a little backward; but trade has since been increasing, and as from last year there will be a substantial sum brought forward, another 2 per cent. dividend, and some few months ago the price touched 95, they should prove a "cheap" "pick-up" and the same suggestion applies also to the five per cent. first debentures, quoted at only 92 ex-div., or the 6 per cent. debentures at 91.

Coming to Victoria.—Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, Quebec, grand president, and J. J. Behan, of Kingston, Ont., grand secretary of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, will arrive in this city on Saturday evening, August 20th, and will address the members of the local branch on that evening at an open meeting in Institute hall, to which a cordial invitation is extended to everybody. Grand President Hackett was for several terms president of the province of Quebec and is an orator of marked ability. J. J. Behan, the energetic grand secretary, has held several important civic positions in Kingston. This is the first visit of the grand officers to the Vancouver and Victoria branches of the local branch are making preparations for giving their distinguished visitors a fine reception. W. W. Walsh, grand deputy of the order of British Columbia, will accompany the grand officers from Vancouver. The C.M.B.A. is a fraternal insurance company, having branches throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, organized but a few years ago, and having a membership of over 20,000 and a reserve fund of over \$170,000.

Salmon Curing.—As a result of scarcity of spring fish, one of the salmon curing establishments has closed down. It has shipped about five carloads of its product to Germany since starting operations in this city.

Promising Property.—C. W. D. Clifford, member for Cassiar, who is largely interested in Bulkley valley mining properties, states that Mr. Milton K. Rogers, managing director of the Nickel Plate mines in the Similkameen district, has expressed an interest in a property owned by Mr. Clifford. Mr. Rogers has offered to bond the property for \$100,000 as soon as transportation facilities are arranged.

A Presentation.—Charles Durden will leave on Monday morning for Woodstock, Ont., to be his intention to study for the ministry. At a meeting of the members of Calvary Baptist church, the congregation, through J. W. H. King, presented Mr. Durden with the customary license to preach. Pastor V. J. Clark, on behalf of the members, also presented him with a well filled pocket-book. Mr. Durden in reply thanked the members for their kindness in the past and for their expressions of goodwill on the eve of his departure.

Located Townsite.—A very fine townsite has been located at the junction of the Telqua and Bulkley rivers, back of the Grand Trunk coal lands. Behind this there is a rich belt of mineral country. Miners have been flocking into it, and there have been 115 licences issued at Hazelton and 225 claims recorded a few weeks ago. Practical men from Montana, who are in the district, say that it is a better mineral country than that about Butte, Helena and Great Falls. There have been discovered; free gold is found in the low grade ore, and borate, copper pyrites and peacock copper are frequently met.

Victorians in North.—Harry Howson, formerly of Victoria, has a number of claims on the Telqua river, in the Bulkley valley district. He is representing Chicago capitalists. Others are thinking of sending small quantities of ore to the States for assay. The government is sending Harry Berryman into the Bulkley valley to act as land commissioner and mining recorder. Fred Heale, at one time a farmer in Canada, is living with his wife and children in the Bulkley valley, and is doing well, while among other Victorians there are F. Ritchie and Harry Howard.

"Each succeeding day is the scholar of the which preceded." And if you worked over-time yesterday because your office force is "short-handed," it should have TAUGHT you as well as tired you. "Get thee to the want columns" and find another helper.

C.P.R. Officials.—As already mentioned in the Colonist a party of C.P.R. officials are expected to reach Victoria on Thursday next. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager, W. K. MacMillan, freight traffic manager, C. E. McPherson, general passenger agent of Western lines; F. W. Peters, assistant freight manager, Winnipeg. They are in the Kootenay country en route to the coast. On the way out from Montreal the heads of the traffic department have expressed themselves freely on subjects relating to the Canadian Pacific as it already is, and they are expected to state their opinion of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway will be made, with an idea of extending the line to Comox.

Dallas Road Foreshore.—The beginning of the week will see work commenced on the retaining wall along the fore shore of Dallas road. For the last few years the city has voted a sum to be devoted to the work of constructing a wall from Menzies street to Oswego street, which has become an absolute necessity, if the business of the city is to be saved. Following the precedent of the last council, this year's board voted the sum of \$2,000 for the work, but it was found necessary to appropriate a portion of this amount to complete permanent sidewalks. Although the amount available for the work is not sufficient to complete the wall, it will make it possible to finish it next year, provided the usual amount is voted.

Measured Mountain.—During his stay on West Coast, Professor Conway MacMillan, of the Minnesota University, measured the height of Mount Edinburg. This is located about twelve miles from the coast, and has been ascended several times by students who have attended the annual gathering at the Port Renfrew station. The necessary equipment was arranged, and a party of the most experienced mountain climbers accompanied the ascent. For the many hours to reach the topmost pinnacle, but eventually they succeeded. From this point the distance was measured in the usual way, every precaution being taken to ensure the reliability of the result. The mountain was found to be precisely 5,400 feet above sea-level, and that fact has been recorded in Prof. MacMillan's chronicles.

The Grand Theatre.—A week of phenomenal business at the Grand Theatre today with two matinee performances beginning at 2:30, at which children will be admitted for the low price of five cents, and three performances to-night, the first beginning at 7:30 sharp. The first performance at 7:30 sharp, at which children will be admitted for the low price of five cents, and three performances to-night, the first beginning at 7:30 sharp. The first performance at 7:30 sharp, at which children will be admitted for the low price of five cents, and three performances to-night, the first beginning at 7:30 sharp.

Moving Pictures.—Very special meetings will be conducted in the Salvation Army hall on Saturday and Sunday afternoon and night by Capt. Parker, of Toronto, formerly of Victoria. He will also exhibit on Tuesday, the 22nd, over 5,000 feet of animated pictures, representing the world-wide work of the Army, which will be projected on canvas by a powerful British biroscope. The great social work of the army in the slums of London, New York and Chicago is depicted faithfully. Living scenes from Australia and other countries appear in life-like reproductions of animated pictures of the famous Zoological Gardens of London, England. These pictures have never been shown before by any other company. And a wonderful reproduction of pictures representing Christ "Healing the Blind Man." Beautiful illustrations will be thrown upon the canvas while "The Holy City" and other illustrated songs are being sung.

Again Selected.—To have its pianos chosen again and again for the leading educational institutions in the country, is something that any firm should be proud of. In this respect no manufacturers in this country have been so highly favored as the Williams Piano Co., Limited, of Oshawa, Ontario. The Brampton Conservatory of Music has decided to adopt their famous instrument, and have ordered from the makers two choice New Scale Williams Pianos. Fletcher Bros., 85 Government Street.

To Induct Rector.—At St. Mark's church, Bodessin road, at 7 o'clock on Sunday, commencing at 7 o'clock, the Lord Bishop of Columbia will institute and induct Rev. W. Baugh Allen as rector of the parish.

Exhibit at Fair.—Potatoes, corn, wheat and barley have all been successfully grown in the Bulkley valley, of which fact those who attend the provincial exposition at New Westminster will have proof, for it is the intention of a number of residents to send south samples of what can be raised in the way of farm produce.

Railway Prediction.—It is predicted that the Hazelton-Klamath railway will furnish transportation to the Bulkley valley district before the Grand Trunk Pacific, as according to the terms of this railway company's charter it is obliged to start construction by May, 1906, and have the road completed by 1907.

A Sidewalk Difficulty.—The question of having a permanent sidewalk on Douglas street on the east side, between Yates and Johnson streets, has resulted in a dead-lock between the city and the Old Fellows' Society. The Old Fellows protested against the action of the city in raising the grade of the sidewalk above the level of their ground floor. In order to arrive at some decision a conference has been arranged when the subject will be thoroughly discussed.

Assisting Indians.—A. W. Vowell, superintendent of Indian affairs, was informed by Mr. Beasley, of the C.P.R., immediately on the occurrence of the disaster at Spence's Bridge, of the fact that a special train had been equipped from Kamloops to take doctors and the Indian agent to the scene of the disaster. Mr. Vowell at once telegraphed for every assistance to be rendered to the sufferers. Indian Agent Irwin, together with a party of Indian police, proceeded to the spot on the special train. It happened, however, that the doctor connected with the party in the construction work at Spence's Bridge was but a very short distance away, and he quickly gained the scene of the accident. When the train arrived with the agent and doctors, the work of alleviating the suffering proceeded systematically.

Back from Bulkley.—Victor Spencer has returned from the Bulkley valley country. Four months ago he started for there via Quesnell with between fifty and sixty head of cattle. He had three men with him, and all traveled on horseback. The trip was made in the best time on record, the trip arriving in the Bulkley with the stock in just three weeks from the time they set out. The cattle reached their destination in pretty good condition. Mr. Spencer had left for home something like 100 tons of hay had been cut for their use during the winter months. Of the agricultural prospects Mr. Spencer is enthusiastic, and he speaks highly of the character of the soil in the Bulkley valley. The men should return from there with had reports of what they had seen along this line is a great surprise to the Victorian who thinks that the district is extremely fertile.

Wedded in Vancouver.—Among the guests at the Vernon hotel are the principals in a quiet wedding which took place at Vancouver on Monday, the concluding parties being Mr. Bert Hobbs, who was prominently identified with the James Bay Athletic Association for several years, and Mrs. E. T. Armstrong, of the Terminal City. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Mr. Ladner at his residence, Hazelwood avenue. Only a few intimate friends were present. After the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Hobbs were the recipients of many congratulations. They left that evening for Victoria, and will be spending the honeymoon at the Hazelwood avenue. It is the intention of the newly married couple to reside here until about the 1st of September, when Mr. Hobbs will take a place with Terry & Marrett, the local druggists, at the branch establishment which will open in the Hastings street arcade, Vancouver. They will make their home at 300 Howe street.

Students Conclude Labors.—Prof. Conway MacMillan, of the Minnesota University, accompanied by a party of thirty students, returned yesterday from the Port Renfrew botanical station after a fortnight's sojourn there. They were passengers by the steamer Queen City, and left for the coast on Monday. They will take the Canadian Pacific railway to Eastern Canadian points, and others intend visiting the Lewis and Clark expedition and Southern California. All speak of their stay on the West Coast as most delightful and profitable experience. Discussing the outing Prof. MacMillan said that it was probably more successful from the standpoint of scientific research and enjoyment than any held since the establishment of the station. During the investigations what is believed to be an entirely new species of kelp was discovered. It has been carefully preserved as well as photographed, and that it may be analyzed at the university.

### THE GIRL AND THE BEE.

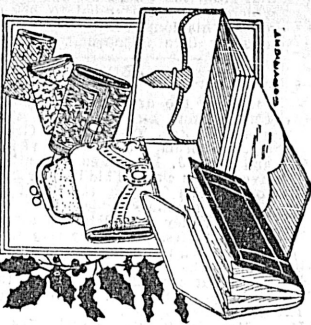
A Story of the Ignorance of a City Girl.

The city girl coming down to breakfast at the farm house and observing a plate of honey on the table said, "Oh, I see you keep a bee." That's about the way some people talk about the blight of badness—just as if a bald head was something one got all at once instead of being the result of long depletion by an inveterate term which thrives upon the roots of the hair and succumbs to only one known remedy, Nebro's Herpicide.

"Destroy the cause you remove the effect." Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, special agents.

## LEATHER GOODS



Call and see our New Leather Goods, consisting of: TRAVELING BAGS, with sterling silver fittings. JEWEL CASES. CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES. PURSES AND POCKETBOOKS. BLOTTING BOOKS—Plain or silver-mounted. All of the Best Quality, Well Finished, and at Moderate Prices.

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Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.

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Rough and Dressed Lumber

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, Turning and Band Sawing.

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GLASS—Plate, Sheet and Fancy. MIRRORS—British, German and Shock. Mantels, Tiles and Grates and a fine line of

Builders' Supplies

Irish Guards Band.—The Irish Guards band, which sailed for Canada on Thursday, will tour the Dominion, visiting Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. The bandmaster stated that in the places visited the band will play the most popular and patriotic music, making a feature of the latter.

Big Fair Races.—Over eighty head of horses will come to race at the Westminister fair. The telegraph wires were kept busy Thursday afternoon between Vancouver and Portland about the matter, and Mr. J. J. Bottger was made agent of the horse-racing people to arrange matters with the Dominion fair management.

Rushing Freight North.—As a result of the rush of shipments to the North under the special commodity rates of the White Pass & Yukon route and connecting ocean lines, the steamers sailing North within the next ten days will be loaded down to their full capacity. The major part of the merchandise was warehoused there prior to the cancellation of the low commodity rates at midnight on Tuesday. It may therefore be shipped North under the terms of the low tariff.

Chinese Wants Flour.—A cablegram received at the C.P.R. headquarters states that inquiries are being made from China about Canadian flour, owing to shipments of American flour being stopped by the boycott. Canada already supplies China with some flour, and is anxious to have that country one of its regular customers. How much the Dominion can produce for export it is difficult to say,



## To Hurry the Children's Ward

### Hospital Board Decides to Proceed With Building at Once.

### Women's Auxiliary Complemented on Energy Shown in the Scheme.

The board of directors of the Jubilee hospital held their regular meeting last evening, with the following attendance: President, D. E. Campbell, R. E. Brett, A. Wilson, H. D. Helmecken, R. S. Day and E. A. Davis. Secretary Elworthy, although still confined to the hospital with a broken ankle, was able to attend to his duties. The very welcome auxiliary to the board, the women's auxiliary, to the effect that the sum required for the erection of the children's ward had been collected by that organization. It was decided to have the architect prepare plans and specifications as soon as possible and submit them to the board. The report of the resident medical officer was received as follows and adopted: Total number of patients treated, 127; admitted, 90; free patients, 71; total number of days' stay, 1,480; daily average, 47.23.

The finance committee report was also received and adopted as follows: "Accounts for the month of July amounting to \$1,601.69 were examined and approved for payment. "The salaries for the same month amounting to \$936.25 were paid on due date.

The total days' stay for July was 1,480, and the salaries paid and accounts payable give an average cost, per diem of \$1.72 per patient."

The house committee reported that at the first meeting Mr. R. E. Brett was elected chairman. After examining the business transacted during the previous year it was deemed not necessary to meet at the hospital every week, and decided that regular meetings be held on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, and after that time if required by the chairman. "Your committee recommend that the list of donors of \$100 and upwards be revised to date and the additional names marked on the tablets in the main corridor. We recommend also that a suitable tablet be provided for the Strathcona wing setting forth the very generous donation of Lord Strathcona and any other particulars that are considered desirable.

A great deal of discussion took place over the report before it was adopted. It was finally decided that a full list of donors to the extent of \$100 since the opening of the hospital should be made and added to the list already on hand.

With regard to the tablet for the Strathcona wing it was decided to request Mr. H. D. Helmecken to draft a suitable inscription. The steward's report for the month acknowledged donations from Mr. F. Sere, 70 pounds pears; Mr. T. N. Wolfe, magazines.

Dr. Hasell wrote asking for two weeks' leave of absence, during which time his duties will be attended to by Dr. Nelson. Leave was granted.

Miss McDonald, superintendent of the training school, reported that application for admission as probationers to the hospital had been received from Miss Evelyn N. Alexander, Alberta; Miss Kate Johnston, Vancouver; Miss Evelyn M. Chadwick, Victoria, and Miss Kate Smith, Comox, and that lectures had been delivered by Dr. E. Hall and Dr. Stanley. Received.

The communication from Mrs. Hasell, president of the women's auxiliary to the board of directors, was as follows: "I have the honor and pleasure to inform you that the sum estimated as necessary for the building of the children's ward is now complete, having been collected by the Women's Auxiliary society since the recent appeal, which was made in June last, and which has been generously responded to by the citizens. The ladies venture to hope that the directors will see their way clear to commence operations before the fine weather is over, as many of the donations were given with this object in view. The Women's Auxiliary takes this opportunity of again assuring the directors of its continued loyalty and interest, both in assisting the directors and in taking a timely interest and an active share in the matters which may be necessary to complete the equipment of the hospital."

After considerable discussion, in which the ladies came in for a great deal of praise for the untiring manner in which they had struggled with the question, it was finally moved and carried unanimously: "We heartily congratulate the ladies on the success which has crowned their efforts and that they be informed that the work will be proceeded with at once."

A letter of thanks was received from E. Walker for the kindness with which her daughter had been treated during her four months' stay in the hospital. Quoting from her letter: "Nothing could exceed the great kindness of Dr. and Mrs. Hasell, who were never tired of trying to help the patient. For Miss McDonald, matron, Miss McCrea and the other nurses connected with the Strathcona wing I have no words but words of praise for their untiring kindness, patience and solicitude for the patient's welfare."

R. Jenkinson, who has for the last 15 years acted in the capacity of steward at the hospital, has resigned. Mr. Jenkinson has for his successor, Mr. H. D. Helmecken, who has been held the respect of all the directors and the resident doctor for his efficient and faithful services. He is leaving to join his relatives in Chicago, who have been for some time desirous of his returning to join them. The resignation was accepted and Mr. Jenkinson will receive a testimonial from the board for the manner in which he has attended to his duties during his long term of office. The meeting then adjourned.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
Paid-up Capital, \$8,700,000. Reserve Fund, \$3,500,000

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B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

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PORTLAND, ORE.  
This Bank having its own branch at Portland, Ore., is able to offer special facilities to visitors to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. Branches at San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Dawson and other points on the Pacific coast.

Money Orders, Drafts and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued payable at any of these places.  
VICTORIA BRANCH  
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

## SPORTS NEWS.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### Finals in Tournament.

The games at the J. B. A. tournament are attracting a great deal of attention, some of them being very closely contested. For today the games will start at 2 p. m. sharp, and the ladies' singles and men's doubles and singles will be decided. The mixed doubles have been postponed till Monday afternoon, a small admission fee will be charged, and refreshments will be served during the afternoon. The results in yesterday's games were:

Miss Leeming beat Miss Stannard, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Leeming beat Miss Clarke, 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Leeming and Miss White beat Miss Aikman and Miss McDonald, 6-0, 7-5; J. Heyland beat F. A. Macrae, 7-5, 6-4; J. Gibson beat J. Hart, 8-6, 6-4, 6-4; J. Leeming beat J. Gibson, 6-4, 6-3; C. Schwengers beat W. H. G. Phillips, 6-1, 3-6, 6-4; J. Canble beat E. E. Jones, 6-3, 6-3; E. C. Hilton and L. York beat J. A. Rihet and C. Schwengers, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1; D. Leeming and J. Hunter beat R. E. Jones and R. Bethune, 6-0, 7-5; F. Macrae and J. Leeming beat J. Gibson and J. Kingsmill, 6-3, 6-2; F. A. Macrae and J. Leeming beat D. Leeming and J. Hunter, 6-4, 6-2; L. York beat D. Prior, 5-7, 6-4, 8-6.

#### Fixtures for Today.

J. Hart and J. Heyland vs. J. Canble and R. Prior.  
L. York vs. C. Schwengers.  
J. Canble vs. J. Leeming.  
L. York and J. Leeming vs. winner of York and Schwengers.  
L. York and E. C. Hilton vs. winners Canble and Prior vs. Hart and Heyland.  
Miss Hardie vs. Miss Leeming.  
J. Leeming and J. Hunter vs. winners of previous doubles.

#### CRICKET.

##### Victoria vs. Garrison.

This afternoon at the Jubilee Hospital grounds the Victoria Cricket Club will meet a team from the Garrison. The game will be called at 2 o'clock. The Victoria team will represent Victoria: A. Martin, L. York, W. York, Q. D. H. Ward, H. N. Nesbitt, D. M. Rogers, T. B. Tyre, G. A. Taylor, A. P. Lutton, A. Coles, J. C. Carmichael.

#### BASEBALL.

##### Game Postponed.

The baseball match arranged for today between the Fernwoods and Hillside has been postponed.

#### YACHTING.

Charlotte, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Froquois, the fastest boat in the Canada Cup today, the official time is started, 10:10, 15:10, Froquois 1:13:15; finish, Froquois 2:13:14, Temeraire 2:19:29.

It was 11 o'clock before the naval regatta, the fastest boat in the Canada Cup today, the official time is started, 10:10, 15:10, Froquois 1:13:15; finish, Froquois 2:13:14, Temeraire 2:19:29.

At 11:42 the Froquois, to the windward of the judges, bore down for the start, line, crossing the bow of the challenger, which was on the port tack. A minute later Wedd had followed. The Temeraire, over the line 5 seconds ahead of the Froquois, according to the official time.

At 12:13:35 the Temeraire went in stays and crossed the bows of the defender on the starboard side. The Froquois, who was leading, followed, and the two boats were then heading direct north. The challenger led, but the defender had good windward position.

At 11:47 while the Temeraire had been footing as fast as the Froquois, she had been dropping to leeward, the defender, plucking into the wind with the same nifty she had done in former races of the 11:32 character.

At 11:52:25 the Froquois turned the first breeze, followed at 11:53:35 by the Temeraire.

The yachts were not able to carry their spinnakers longer than a couple of minutes, owing to the strong breeze from the shore breeze from the southwest. With sail-boat drawing well, both yachts went along handily, the Froquois appear to have held the lead all the way. At 12:08:12 both set their spinnakers again, and the challenger at once seemed to pick up on the defender.

At 12:14 the gain of the Temeraire was marked. She appeared to have picked up much of the distance which separated them at the turning.

The Froquois turned the second mark at 12:31:30, and the Temeraire 12:32:15. After this turn the boats went on a starboard tack, which they held for some time, and then they came to port. The breeze freshened and made a pretty race. The challenger appeared to be still gaining, and was leading the Froquois, the Temeraire's lighter spinnaker giving her more driving power. She slipped to windward of the Froquois, blanketing her. They were then heading direct north. The challenger led, but the defender had good windward position.

At 12:41 the Froquois turned the home breeze, followed at 12:42:15 by the Temeraire, completing the first half, and the Temeraire at 12:42:30.

At 12:43 something apparently went wrong on the Temeraire. Her head sails were taken down, and she was brought into the wind. A minute later her sails were up again, and she resumed her course.

#### BRITISH SPORTING NEWS

London, July 14, 1905.

#### A FAMOUS MEETING.

The witness athletic meeting is a very old-established one, and today famous runners have shown their pace on the grass track. It was a happy hunting ground for W. G. George, who brought a goodly share of prizes home, particularly L. E. Myers also ran a remarkable half mile time. The American did not wish to turn out, having already won another event, but did so to oblige the officials, because a beautiful local athlete fancied he could not be "beat" from his mark. Myers, however, gave out and won a race, which is still talked of among old Northern athletes.

Last Saturday's meeting was honored by the presence of some of the best runners. A. F. Duffey was content to look on, as J. J. Morton annex the local sprint. The champion enjoyed himself, after the championship, yet he was able to do 10-2 seconds on the 100 yards on the by no means level grass track at Widnes.

#### Fine Running.

The outstanding performances of the youth were J. J. Morton's 9 minutes 27-5 seconds when winning the two miles scratch race. Taylor, of course, ran from scratch, and the long and short athlete from Pennsylvania made no mistake, gaining a very popular victory. After Shrub's recent running, he was not much fancied for the two miles, but he showed a different form than the week previous, and the time speaks for itself. After this, there does not appear to be much danger of Shrub's losing his amateur status (which he holds) at the Essex county meeting.

#### At Birmingham.

The presence of H. A. Hyman, the new 220 yards champion, greatly added to the interest of the 200 yards level race at the Birmingham A. C. sports. The County Club, at Glasgow, was an splendid "going" when the weather is favorable, and that a really good grass track is quite as fast as cinders was again shown. The American athlete, Pennsylvania University athlete, the course was four feet and a few inches less than 300 yards, consequently his 31 seconds does not represent C. W. Woodhouse's R. Downer's 31-2 seconds, which stands as a British record. To find Hyman and the such runners as E. H. Monaghan and R. L. Wainwright by doing well shows how good he is, and gives favor-

able conditions, the Pennsylvania man is quite likely to set up new British records for 200 and 300 yards before he goes away.

It was a bit unfortunate that the Birmingham A. C. and Ashton Police sports were held on the same afternoon. At the latter there were a number of Welsh gave another nice exhibition of steeple-chasing, the champion adding still another trophy to his collection of winning the three-quarter mile handicap from scratch.

In Scotland, The St. Bernard F. C. sports at Edinburgh, Saturday, attracted two athletes who recently won English championship honors. They were Lient, W. Halswell and J. McConagh. The former, 32-3-5 seconds, when winning the 300 yards handicap, and McConagh's 4 minutes 25-1-5 seconds for the mile, were both fine exhibitions of running.

Another representative of a Scottish club, the Hibernian, secured a victory on the North Durham sports by scoring another win for the 600 yards "James" Challenge Cup, so that the club now has a total of 10 victories in the series. J. G. Butterfield (one mile champion) in a yard in the good time of 1 minute 15-1-5 seconds.

At the same time, competitors at the North Durham sports were T. Simpson, of Rockcliffe, and the International Rugby player who had a good all-round athlete he is by winning the 100 yards and gaining prizes in the 120 and 220 yards handicaps.

CYCLING.  
Bristol and Manchester are some distance apart, and each well able to support a big cycling meeting. Unfortunately, the two cannot be in two places at the same time, so that the two big meetings at the Fallowfield and West of England festivals were not so numerous as they have been. A. E. Wills has been the best cyclist in the country this season, so that he was strongly favored to score the first win for the splendid gold challenge cup, put up for competition at the Bristol and Manchester meeting.

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## What \$3.50 buys in a Woman's Shoe.

Speaking of "ROYAL PURPLE" Shoes, \$3.50 really buys about everything that is good looking, good wearing and stylish in a lady's shoe. We venture to say there is not a lady's shoe sold in Canada to-day, unless at a very high price, that will give either the service or the satisfaction that you will get in

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### The Ames, Holden Co. of Montreal, Ltd.,

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a close fight of it with the Queen's West-minster team at Bilsley, and were only beaten by 1,400 to 1,480 points. But for one of the American players, a Welsher, the wrong target, the difference would only have been five points. Considerable interest centres in a lady competitor at Bilsley. She is a Mrs. Hay, of Johannesburg, whose ability as a rider, driver and rifle shot has made her well known in the Transvaal. The Bilsley meeting, however, opened on Monday, the first big event being the Oxford and Cambridge match on Wednesday, which the latter won by a score of 73 to 71.

Harrow proved best of the many public school teams that competed for the Ashburnton Challenge Shield on Thursday. The contest yesterday was for the MacKinnon Cup, teams of twelve bring ten shots at 800, 1000 and 1,000 yards. The Transvaal team shot very well, and the Harrow team shot very well, and the MacKinnon Cup, teams of twelve bring ten shots at 800, 1000 and 1,000 yards. The Transvaal team shot very well, and the Harrow team shot very well, and the MacKinnon Cup, teams of twelve bring ten shots at 800, 1000 and 1,000 yards.

Canada scored a gain in the Kollapere Cup, teams of eight bring seven shots at 200, 300 and 400 yards. The Harrow team shot very well, and the MacKinnon Cup, teams of twelve bring ten shots at 800, 1000 and 1,000 yards.

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rather startled young Bessemer. But he devised a simple method of marking the date. The British government was delighted. The device was accepted. And as no change of machinery or staff was

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120th meridian west. It is counted from ( ) to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot. Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison. For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

but export trade in dairy products is very heavy. 291  
Toronto reports wholesale trade ac- Cow  
tive with groceries in better demand. 22nd;  
Imports of American hogs are possible With  
owing to very high prices. lowest  
Theat  
Winnipeg reports that a record wheat lowest  
crop of excellent quality is in sight. Gro- Van  
ceries and hardware are most active. 8th;  
A large run of salmon in British Colum- New

Vancouver 355 Mont

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# Across Niagara in Basket

From the Holiday Magazine.

Alex. Lee George Frost was boys when General Reobling undertook to build the great suspension bridge across Niagara Falls. This was fifty years ago. The boys lived on the American side of the falls, within sight of the falls, and very near the spot upon which the bridge was to be built. There was great interest in the project for the plan was regarded as one of the most remarkable that had ever been attempted by engineering skill. The workers were divided into two parties, one working on the American side, the other upon the Canadian side. There was no means of getting across except by taking rowboats several miles below the falls. The chief engineer under General Reobling took up his residence very near to the homes of these two boys and they were so constantly on hand whenever he went to the river that he could not escape an acquaintance with them. He was a rather silent man, and they were both surprised, therefore, when he turned to them one day and said: "Here, boys, can you fly a kite?" "Yes, sir," they responded promptly. "Can you fly one well?" he continued, looking at them keenly. "Pretty well, sir," Alex responded more modestly.

"If you can fly one well," replied the engineer, "you will help to build the suspension bridge." The boys were big, and so did George's. Help build the suspension bridge! The engineer saw the effect of his words, and added: "Come down this afternoon with the best kite you have, and we shall see if you can send it to the Canadian shore. If you can, you will be the first to carry across the first cable for one of the most remarkable bridges in the world."

Then, for the first time, the boys saw what he meant. They looked at each other a moment, and then set off for home as fast as their bare feet would carry them. They said nothing to the family, but betook themselves to the woodshed where they set to work with a will. Kite-flying had always been one of the greatest sports, and they had made dozens of kites, as season followed season. The frame of one that had been a favorite still hung in the shed. They got it down and covered it with the strongest and lightest paper they could secure. It was a kite, but an ordinary home-made kite, but they felt sure of its flying qualities when it was ready to be taken down to the river.

Upon their arrival the engineer examined the kite, while they looked on with mingled hope and fear. At length he said: "This is a fine kite. Put this on in place of the string you have. It is light but very strong. The wind is in the right direction and blowing well. You ought to succeed." They quickly tied on the new cord, and then Alex, holding the string, George went to a short distance with the kite, ready to give it a push. It started well. Then came a sudden puff of wind, followed by a lull; the kite veered, staggered and came to the ground. George picked it up quickly. Some of the small boys standing about shouted derisively, but the engineer said: "Never mind, boys; you are not the only people who have failed the first time. Try again."

Once more George held the kite as high as he could, got a good start, and in a moment more the kite was sailing away in a steady course toward the river. Alex ran to the bank, then began to play out his line as evenly as his excitement would permit. The kite rose higher and all waited with keen interest as the kite grew smaller and soared steadily.

At last a shout went up from the opposite bank, and everyone knew the kite was over the Canadian shore. George, the engineer, and the boys looked on with interest as the kite sailed upon the ground. Alex suddenly let the line slack. The kite wavered, made a wild dive, and dropped.

"Well done, boys," exclaimed General Reobling, as a great cheer arose from both sides of the river. Two proud boys then George and Alex, you can scarcely imagine. "It is clear sailing now," added the engineer, as he fastened a heavier cord to the kite string, and then signalled the men on opposite shore to draw it over. Each side drew the line with a steady pull, and the kite, and finally a

one-inch cable was pulled across the twelve hundred feet of space beneath which roared the mighty river. The cable was made secure by drawing it over a wooden tower on each bank, embedding the ends in the solid rock and fastening them with a key of melted lead. After the cable was laid, the men were instructed to build an immense iron basket which could be drawn from shore to shore over the cable, by means of ropes and a windlass on each bank. This was intended to carry the tools, and even the men themselves, to and fro.

The boys scarcely found time to eat their meals during these days. The afternoon the basket was being finished, George was obliged to pile a cord of wood, and Alex volunteered to help him. It was late when they finished, but the next morning found them again at the bridge.

"Now, boys," said the engineer, as he showed the complete basket, "since you helped us so well with our cable, I think you should be allowed to make the first trip across the river. Would you like to?"

Without stopping to consider, they both exclaimed, "Yes, indeed!" thinking only of the glory of the feat. "All right, jump in," was the response, and the workmen drew the basket close to shore. If their hearts misgave them nothing could induce them to show it now. They settled themselves in the basket, which was deep, and large enough to hold both comfortably. Then the signal was given, and the men on the other shore began to turn the windlass. The basket moved slowly forward, and the boys watched their caps to the men.

At first the excitement of adventure kept their spirits at a high pitch. The basket went forward steadily, but it swayed back and forth below the cable with a motion that was not altogether agreeable. The boys lived near the falls all their lives and its noise was a familiar sound, but now, for the first time, the terrific roar of the water impressed them with its mighty force and power.

George looked off to the falls. Never before had they seemed such an immense height. The view was a new one. They looked down. One hundred and sixty feet below him was the roaring, seething mass of water, and he felt suddenly faint and sick. He glanced at the cable; it seemed like a thread, measured by the space beneath and it was all that held them over that awful chasm. He could hear the water churn and surge below him but he dare not look down again. Alex was as a ghost. George glanced ahead at the farther shore, they had not gone one-third of the distance, and it was 1,200 feet from shore to shore. The distance was appalling. He grew dizzy again, and he could not see the bottom of the basket. It seemed hours that he lay there. At last he looked up; the sky seemed nearer than the water, and he kept his eyes on the floating clouds. Gradually he began to feel better.

"Alex," he said, "we are nearly to shore and we don't want to show the white feather. Keep your eyes on the sky, but sit up." Alex, did as suggested, and when they finally neared the shore they were able to respond to the cheers and greetings of the men. But the joy of landing was completely swallowed up by the return trip. Still, there was no alternative, and pride made them hide their feelings from the men.

After a rest of about ten minutes the workmen made ready to start the basket back. The boys stepped in, setting their teeth hard, and shouting a farewell which stuck in their throats. The basket swung off again, but though the motion was as unpleasant as ever, and the roar of the water was as great, they had learned to look skyward, and the giddiness was no longer so great. At last they heard voices from the shore, and bracing themselves they looked forward. They were so near that they could see among the throng on the bank the white faces of George's father and mother, looking stern and anxious. But so firm and white did the boys look, as they stepped ashore, that it was thought they had been punished enough.

The crowd of boys shouted and cheered; and for weeks after they never tired of having Alex and George tell of their wonderful trip.

ever conditions permitted, the reels of wire and the instruments were carried in wagons. The line was laid on the ground as rapidly as a horse-drawn vehicle could advance. If the line so laid was to become permanent, it had to be laid in water at leisure and attached the wires to trees or hastily erected supports.

"For 'flying lines,' or lines within the zone of action, which connected the command with the various divisions of the firing line, the detail following the reel wagon merely laid the wire in protected places on the ground where it was least likely to be disturbed. These lines were taken up, moved, or abandoned, as occasion demanded. Where the nature of the country or other conditions rendered the advance of a wagon impossible or inexpedient, the line was advanced by men carrying coils of wire on their shoulders."

"Although military glory has diminished considerably among enlightened people, it has by no means become obsolete; yet it is one of the most hopeful signs of the decadence of the war spirit that the more science is brought into play instead of brute force as a controlling factor on the battlefield, the greater will be the tendency to lessen popular interest in war. As a result, battles will become more scientific, for the war spirit of all time past has been born of the hope of glory to be won through personal achievement directly executed, and not through a superior knowledge, or scientific methods of indirect killing."

## PLAIN TALK ABOUT FAKE FOODS.

The State Board of Health of New Hampshire, in its Sanitary Bulletin, is publishing the results of analyses of various food stuffs. As the analyses are of specific food, and the names and addresses of the manufacturers are distinctly stated, the publication has considerable interest both among the local public and in trade circles. The following table given in the issue for April, 1905, shows fairly well what the state chemists have found:

Articles examined.	Number found to be of good quality....	No. adulterated or varied from legal standard.	Total articles examined.	Percentage of adulteration.
Canned fruits, jelly, preserves, etc.	3	29	32	91.0
Cider vinegar	27	15	42	35.7
Cheese	1	2	3	66.7
Coffee and cocoa	9	11	20	55.0
Condensed milk	8	8	16	50.0
Cream of tartar and baking powder	9	4	13	30.8
Honey	6	2	8	25.0
Lemon extract	6	2	8	25.0
Maple syrup	13	10	23	43.5
Sugar	17	14	31	45.2
Molasses	55	7	62	11.3
Meat products, sausage, etc.	18	23	41	56.1
Spices	21	0	21	0.0
Tomato ketchup	1	5	6	83.3
Vegetable oil	4	20	24	83.3
Miscellaneous products	4	3	7	42.9
Totals	190	164	354	43.2

From the details given in the accompanying schedule, it appears that apple is the basis of a considerable number of canned fruits. It was found to constitute a large part of specimens of "strawberry jam," "fruit preserves," etc., while certain "raspberry preserves," "currant" and "princapple" lies consisted wholly of apple, colored with coal-tar dyes and appropriately flavored. Even where some or all of the preserve was real, coloring matters were often used, and the employment of preservatives, such as the salts of benzoic and salicylic acids, was quite general. The chemist of the board, H. E. Barnard, states in the same bulletin: "Particular attention has been paid to the collection and examination of samples of vinegar and maple products, and a marked decrease in the percentage of adulteration of these articles is apparent. This may be attributed to the publication of special articles on these subjects in recent numbers of the Bulletin, and a better understanding among the producers and dealers of the necessity of complying with the food laws. Under the influence of the stringent vinegar and maple sugar law passed at the last session of the legislature we shall expect to see the percentage of adulteration of these products rapidly decrease. To the great benefit of the producer, who will no longer find his market usurped by artificial goods, and of the consumer, who will be able to purchase pure articles at a reasonable price, instead of the adulterated goods that have heretofore flooded the state."

"Since our last report we have analyzed 363 samples of food products. Of that number 199, or 54.8 per cent., proved to be pure and of standard quality, 164, or 45.2 per cent., varied from the legal standard. This is equivalent to an adulteration of 45.2 per cent."

"It must be remembered that in the collection of samples for analysis attention is directed to suspicious articles of food and to those products that are especially liable to adulteration. Staple articles of food, such as fruits and vegetables, cereals and sugar, are rarely adulterated. The actual percentage of adulteration of all food products is therefore very much lower than the figure above given."

The rapidity with which the Japanese established telephone communication was remarkable. Lines were laid well in advance of the main body of troops, even when the army was advancing by forced marches, and perfect communication was maintained at all times between the different divisions. Where

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels may be rapidly and effectually cured by the use of

# DR. FOWLER'S Wild Strawberry,

The medicine with a record of cures extending over 60 years. You don't experiment when you buy it.

Miss MARY STRONG, Strongville, Ont., writes: "I feel it a pleasure to tell of what Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has done for me. I have had Summer Complaint several times and have never had to take more than 3 or 4 doses before being cured."

# Canada's Wheat Fields

As Viewed by an American Writer.

Crist, in Brooklyn Eagle. Canada is getting to be a dangerous rival of the United States in the growing of wheat. The aim of the growers there is to furnish all the wheat needed by England. If they succeed in this, they will take from the United States one of its most important sources of supply. Some 80,000,000 bushels of prime wheat last year, and the farmers are talking about a 100,000,000 bushel crop this year. The Dominion now sends half of her wheat to England, and this proportion will increase as the annual production grows in volume.

The farmers of the States have reason to fear their northern neighbors in the struggle for the privilege of feeding England with its breadstuffs. The availability of Canada lies in the vastness of the wheat fields in the western provinces, which nature appears to have intended for the raising of wheat. Figures make dull reading, and those that must be employed in telling of Canada's wheat fields and possibilities in this regard are so large as to make it difficult to grasp their real meaning. Westward from the Province of Ontario there stretch the wheat fields of Canada. A person could travel for miles without finding beyond the broad, never-ending patches of beautiful grain, which will soon take on the rich golden color of ripening grain. For full 1,200 miles in the direction of the Pacific and 400 miles toward the north the wheat belt extends. The wheat growing areas comprise the Province of Manitoba and the four districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabasca. These territories contain 385,000,000 acres of land, of which 100,000,000 are under cultivation. It is known that this area is equal to that of the states of Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, and two states east of Ohio. This section is one great continuous prairie, devoid of trees, so that no clearing is necessary. The soil is rich black loam of the kind found in the best districts of Illinois and Iowa. Everywhere the wheat is planted in rows. All that he has to do is to turn a very thin sod with the plough and sow his seed. It is necessary for the Canadian farmer to get his wheat into the ground at the first possible moment in order to escape the fall frost. He will sow when barely an inch of ground is sufficiently thawed to allow the seed to be covered. The hot sun forces the grain with great rapidity, so that on July 1 the plants measured as high as thirty-five and forty inches.

Amazing Productiveness. Some of the well authenticated stories regarding the yield of an acre are so astounding as to challenge belief. The average yield during fourteen years has been twenty bushels an acre, and the highest yearly average was a trifle less than twenty-eight bushels. The average wheat yield for ten years in Manitoba, which is the banner wheat section of Canada, was, according to official figures, twenty-one bushels an acre, against 14.2 for Minnesota and twelve for Kansas. In some sections of Canada five bushels an acre have been grown, and on the government experimental farms as high as sixty bushels have been produced.

Secretary Wilson Thinks Not. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and big growers of wheat in the States are inclined to belittle Canada's pretensions in the wheat growing line. "Canada will never become a rival of the United States as a grower of wheat," said Secretary Wilson recently. "She will do very well every now and then, but the frost will kill her crops and prevent the

fulfillment of her dreams. She has a few years ago, but she is not yet a rival of the United States as a grower of wheat."

It is fifty years this very month since the members of a London election class had a sensational experience of which some of them, including Sir Edward Clarke, survive to tell the tale. The story is how one of them has described the incident:

"One evening a youth of some fifteen years of age presented himself as a new member. His appearance was such as would make the ladies say, 'What a nice boy.' He was rather tall for his age, dressed in a black frock suit, and what is called a round jacket, and deep white linen collar turned over it. His face was very handsome, with a mass of black hair, and eyes bright and flashing with intelligence. He was called 'Stewart' and he belonged to the class of electors."

The "nice boy" whose debut as a re-entree proved so electrical, was none other than Henry Irving, who today, after nearly half a century of stage struggles and a triumphal bidding farewell to his thousands of admirers in two continents. At this time—and, though more has been written of the career of Sir Henry than of any other living English actor, the story of these early days has an undying fascination—John Henry Irving, as he was then known, had not only left Dr. Pinche's school in George Yard, Lombard street, where, by the way, he scored his first elocutionary triumph by his recitation, "The Uke," and was being educated at a boarding school, but he was a high school in a city office.

And an unprofitable clerk the already stage-struck boy must have been; for he was more intent on learning parts from plays smuggled among the leaves of his ledger than on striking accurate balances, and his mind was preoccupied with the dream of a high school in a city office.

"I know that one day I started to learn a piece on my way to the office. I couldn't leave it. Every moment when the manager's eye was not on me I came my book. I made up my mind to find it out. I went and hid myself in a huge packing-case. The hour went by and I knew it not. It appears that they were searching everywhere for me, and it was just on six o'clock before they came across me in the box."

Of course, for such an incorrigible youth there was nothing for it but to wipe the office dust off his feet and make his way as soon as possible behind the beloved footlights. "Stick to your desk, boy," the great Phelps growled when asked for his advice and help; but young Irving, who was then only a boy, by the stage thunder. He put himself under the tuition of a friendly old actor called Hoskins; and when he thought the time was ripe he returned his back on London and Phelps' noble admonitions. He sailed for America and made his first bow to the public from the stage of a Sunderland theatre in 1856.

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## Cortelli Spool Silk

There is just one silk that is always right.



Too Strong to Break.

Color number on every spool.

## NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct and lay permanent sidewalks of concrete on the following streets, namely:

Caledonia Avenue, north side, from Cook street to Chambers street.  
Collyer street, north side, from McClellan street to Vancouver street.  
Michigan street, south side, from Menzies street to west side, from Niagara street to the end of present concrete walk.  
Kingston street, south side, from Menzies street to Montreal street.  
Scorsby street, north side, from Cook street to Vancouver street.  
Bellot street, north side, from Cook street to Vancouver street.  
Healey street, north side, from Rupert street to Vancouver street.  
Quadra street, west side, from Pandora avenue to Cornmarket street.  
Johnson street, north side, from Douglas street to Cook street.  
Cook street, west side, from Fort street to Caledonia Avenue, and on the east side of Cook street from Fort street to Pandora Avenue.

And that each and every of said works should be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the "Local Improvement General By-law," and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon the said works of local improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the Council on the 7th day of August, 1905, and the City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon the said works of local improvement, giving statement showing the amount chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the Council on the 7th day of August, 1905, and the City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 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## WATCH OUR "CLASSIFIED ADS." GROW

## PLUMS! PLUMS!!

2 1/2c, 3c, 4c per lb.

MOWAT'S GROCERY 77 Yates Street

## Real Estate

FOR SALE

Swinerton &amp; Oddy

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

5 ROOMED COTTAGE—Hot water connections, electric light, stable, lots 60x120 each; fruit trees; nice lawn. \$2,500.

3 LOTS—Stanley avenue. \$400 each.

LOT—60x135, Jubilee avenue. \$400.

Several 8 1/2 acre pieces, 6 miles out, all good land; just the thing for fruit, and nice location.

Some CHOICE ACRE BLOCKS for sale; all good cultivated land.

10 ACRES—Lake district; 4 cleared; good soil; 4 roomed cottage, barn, and chicken houses; 80 fruit trees; 9 miles from city; house, rig, implements, poultry and furniture included in price. \$1,000.

154 ACRES—Salt Spring Island, 10 cleared; 10 slashed; 3 roomed house; good barn 60x40; new shed; poultry house; orchard of 100 trees, bearing. Only \$1,300.

A large list of acreage close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

In amounts of \$500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.

Insure in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

A. W. Bridgman

Phone No. 82. Established 1858

11 Government St.

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed \$4,450; to be sacrificed at \$2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; bathhouse; large alder bottom—\$30,000 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF AKM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. \$750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loam; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, par cultivated; black loam; living stream—\$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—\$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—\$2,500.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost \$800, for \$450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—\$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4 1/2 in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—\$150 inside; \$175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices; excellent position for dentist or lawyer.

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city.

MONEY TO LOAN FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR SALE—Old established milk business.

The Stuart Robertson

Co., Ltd.

85 Broad Street

TO RENT—Furnished house of 7 rooms; modern; for 6 months or 1 year. \$45 per month. au9

TO LET—8 room house, Superior street; 2 room houses, Stanley avenue; every convenience. au9

FOR SALE—Good building lot, Kingston street. \$500. au9

FOR SALE—Two acre lot on St. Charles street; cheap. au9

FOR SALE—4 houses, close in, a bargain, for \$2,100. au9

FOR SALE—Two good houses, Stanley avenue, on easy terms, \$2,500 each. au9

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Pemberton &amp; Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FARMS FOR SALE IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

160 ACRES—All improved, 80 cultivated; no rocks; no stumps; well drained; half acre mostly good, partly cleared. The whole farm is black and red loam, 2 1/2 to 4 feet deep; 6 room house; numerous outbuildings.

72 ACRES—40 improved, 12 cultivated; 7 room house, barn, etc.; some very valuable pottery clay and brick earth, and water power on this property.

50 ACRES—10 cultivated, 20 logged and stumped, 5 slashed and partly logged; 9 room house, pantry, etc.; orchard, barn, stabling, chicken houses, etc.; unfailing supply of water piped to house and barn yard; soil rich, deep loam.

80 1/2 ACRES—Facing on lake; 30 acres cleared, 18 swamp in lake; 3 1/2 acres slashed; 8 room house, barn, stable, etc., near station.

61 ACRES—3 cultivated, 20 slashed; 3 room house. \$1,000.

COWICHAN DISTRICT—200 acres for sale or lease; good land; cheap; very large outside range of good pasture. Pemberton &amp; Son, 45 Fort Street.

J. Stuart Yates

22 BASTION STREET

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land within two minutes' walk of Gorge tramway terminals, in any quantity to suit intending purchasers.

FINE FIVE ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms. Reduction made to first purchaser of land sold under new subdivision.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—Offers will be received up to noon Saturday, July 15, 1905, for the purchase of two valuable city water front lots, with buildings. MUST BE SOLD.

FOR SALE—Good business block on Yates street returning good interest on the investment.

Real Estate &amp; Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

FOR SALE—100 acres on Cowichan river; house, and other implements. Price \$1,500.

FOR SALE—50 acre farm at Semenos; 10 acres market garden, 10 acres pasture, 10 slashed; house, barn, etc. For quick sale, price \$1,800.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "New" Dalry, "Strawberry" Vale, "Cedarvale" and "Cedarvale" Park subdivisions. Prices from \$25 to \$130 per acre.

FOR SALE—Lots on Clarence street.

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